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[Substitute following for the item published on page BB 1 of the 23 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT entitled "Polish Government Replies to UN on Disarmament Resolution]

TEXT OF POLISH GOVERNMENT REPLY TO UN ON DISARMAMENT

AU222143 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["Poland Actively Supports Recommendations and Decisions of the 10th Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament--the Reply of the Government of the Polish People's Republic to the UN Secretary General's Note"--TRYBUNA LUDU headline]

[Text] With reference to the UN General Assembly Resolution 33/71 F and in reply to the UN secretary general's note, the Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to state the following:

I

The question of the most complete implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the 10th special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament is subject to Poland's unceasing efforts in the international arena and consistent activities at home.

The Polish Government's main attention is focused on problems of key importance for preventing the danger of war, especially for the breaking out of nuclear war, for eliminating sources of tensions and interstate conflicts, for decreasing the likelihood of military confrontation, for strengthening mutual trust and for creating conditions for a breakthrough in efforts to halt the arms race and begin genuine disarmament. The position of the Government of the Polish People's Republic on solving individual problems and disarmament and international security was extensively defined in replies to the UN secretary's general questionnaires and during the work of disarmament bodies, discussions and negotiations.

II

In all its efforts in favor of disarmament Poland is guided by the letter and spirit of the Final Docuemnt adopted by the 10th special session. Poland strictly observes the stipulated principles of disarmament negotiations as an important condition for more rapidly achieving real progress in that regard. The Government of the Polish People's Republic takes the view that strict observance of the principle of undiminished security of all states, absence of efforts to obtain one-sided military advantages and abstinence from activities that might harm disarmament measures are of crucial importance in that regard.

The initiative sponsored by Poland together with the other socialist states are consistent with the priorities adopted by the 10th special session and place special accent on the question of nuclear disarmament and elimination of other mass annihilation weapons.

Poland welcomed with great satisfaction the Soviet-American accord on limiting strategic offensive armament. At the same time, it stressed the conviction that, by reducing the threat of a world military conflict, that accord will be an important element in strengthening peace and international security and will create genuine possibilities for efforts to halt the arms race and to promote true disarmament.

III

Poland is particularly interested in implementing various measures to curtail and halt the arms race and for disarmament in Europe. For that purpose it presented, at one time, plans for limiting nuclear armaments in central Europe and other proposals aimed at creating conditions for lasting security in that region, which is so important for the peace of the entire world.

The acceptance of such proposals would undoubtedly have prevented the subsequent development that has brought about a situation in which the two military groupings in Europe have accumulated, on either side of the line dividing them, enormous military potentials, unprecedented in the history of mankind, including mass annihilation weapons, that have increased the risk of conflict in the region, with all the consequences of escalation.

In such a situation it is particularly urgent to reinforce political detente, which has already been achieved through efforts of many states, including the Polish People's Republic and through the CSCE, with effective measures leading to increased trust, to curtailed military activity and to a lower threshold of military confrontation in Europe.

Seeking to achieve that aim, Poland actively participates in the Vienna talks on reductions in armed forces and armament in central Europe. In its drive to create conditions for working out an accord in that regard, it has presented a number of proposals together with the other socialist states participating in those talks. Among those proposals the ones that were submitted on 8 June 1978 and 28 June 1979 are of particular significance. They seek to create foundations for achieving an accord--without in any way curtailing the security of any side--and respond to the postulates of partners regarding the method of reductions and the nature of reduction obligations.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic believes that the Soviet-American talks and the SALT II accord signed between the Soviet Union and the United States should help achieve agreement on reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

IV

The government of the Polish People's Republic attaches great importance to implementing various measures to help strengthen mutual trust. This is necessary, especially now when various negative features, above the intensification of the arms race, are asserting themselves in the international arena, including Europe.

The implementation of the CSCE Final Act decisions, in particular those concerning notification and observation of military maneuvers, plays a great role in strengthening trust. The Polish Government estimates that since 1975 all large-scale military maneuvers in Europe have been notified and information has been given about minor maneuvers. Poland gave notice of the holding of the "Shield 76" interallied exercise in 1976.

The experience gained as a result of the present implementation of the Final Act has created a good starting point for taking further measures to consolidate mutual trust. For this reason Poland, as well as the other members of the Warsaw Pact, submitted a number of proposals in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact Consultative Political Committee of November 1978 and in the communique on the session of Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee of May 1979.

Poland believes that an accord on giving notice of major troop movements, large-scale maneuvers of air forces and large-scale maneuvers of navies in the vicinity of the territorial waters of other CSCE signatory states would be an important additional measure.

Together with the signatory states of the CSCE Final Act Poland is ready to sign an accord obliging its signatories not to be the first to use nuclear and conventional weapons against other states. The Polish Government believes that such an accord would play a great role in reducing the risk of conflict in Europe.

Poland regards curbs on specified forms of military activity by the signatory states of the CSCE Final Act--activity such as, for example, military maneuvers; the inclusion of the Mediterranean region in the scheme for creating trust; or nonexpansion of political-military groups in Europe as important factors in stabilizing the situation in Europe.

All those measures could create conditions for implementing specific actions aimed at reducing the concentration and numbers of armed forces and armaments in Europe. Poland is ready to make its contribution to the implementation of that important aim.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic believes that the aforementioned and other issues could be discussed at a political conference attended by all European states, the United States and Canada. Coordination of the practical steps in the military area in order to consolidate international security would be the basic task of that conference.

Poland is making a constructive contribution to the work of the Geneva Disarmament Committee so that this basic body of multilateral disarmament negotiations could implement in the most effective manner the urgent tasks flowing from the adopted agenda.

Taking into account the priority importance attached by the entire international community to nuclear disarmament, Poland and other socialist states have submitted to the disarmament committee a proposal to assume negotiations on halting the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons and on gradually reducing their stocks until they are completely eliminated. The Polish Government believes that such negotiations, attended by all states possessing nuclear weapons and by some nonnuclear states, constitute one of the most important and most urgent tasks vis-a-vis the entire issue of disarmament.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic also attaches great importance to other issues tackled by the committee and is doing all it can to help bring about their successful solution. The implementation of the total and universal ban on nuclear tests, the strengthening of the security guarantees for the states not possessing nuclear weapons and the achievement of an accord on eliminating chemical weapons and on banning new kinds of mass annihilation weapons, including the nuclear neutron bomb, are particularly urgent tasks.

Poland has welcomed with satisfaction the agreement reached by the USSR and the United States on the fundamental elements of an accord on banning the development, production, accumulation and use of radiological weapons. We will seek to speed up the disarmament committee's negotiations on the final text of such an accord, in keeping with the recommendations of the 10th special session.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic takes the view that Disarmament Committee negotiations should be conducted so as to facilitate progress in other areas of bilateral and multilateral disarmament negotiations.

VI

Poland actively participates in all efforts made in various areas to halt the arms race and to begin true disarmament in accord with the recommendations of the UN General Assembly, contained among other things in the final document of the 10th session.

Efforts to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons are a subject of particular concern of the Government of the Polish People's Republic. That is why Poland attaches such enormous importance to strengthening the regime of nonproliferation and to simultaneously and extensively promoting international cooperation on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. That is the basic line of Poland's participation in the preparatory committee for the second conference for reviewing the NPT [Nonproliferation Treaty] and activities in the IAEA, in the so-called London Club and in the International Program for Evaluating the Nuclear Combustion Cycle.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic believes that the universalization of the existing international agreements on disarmament constitutes an important condition for accelerating further progress in this regard. In this spirit Poland participates among other things in preparations for the conference for reviewing the ban on biological weapons.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic is deeply convinced of the great importance of the implementation of the decision of the special session to convene a world disarmament conference. Poland is participating in the ad hoc committee's preparatory work for the world disarmament conference and is for the speediest possible specific preparations for convening that conference as the most universal and authoritative forum in the area of disarmament.

VII

Along with international and regional measures Poland is fully implementing the resolutions of the 10th special session on domestic activities. This concerns particularly measures to propagate within the Polish community the knowledge of the final document adopted by the special session and of the dangers connected with the arms race and to provide information on specific steps in favor of disarmament. The Government of the Polish People's Republic presented extensive information on specific steps taken by Poland in that regard in its replies to the UN secretary general's questionnaires on the disarmament week and on propagating information about the arms race and disarmament.

Poland displays particular militancy and commitment in the efforts to build a lasting infrastructure of peace in the minds of people, especially the younger generations, in order to eliminate sources of wars and to create a climate of trust in favor of more radical measures in disarmament. By implementing the decisions of the declaration on educating societies in the spirit of peace, which was adopted by the 33d session of the UN General Assembly, Poland is realizing an extensive and manifold action program, especially in the area of young people's education and upbringing in all kinds of schools, in science and culture and in publishing and the mass media, in order to foster attitudes consistent with the requirements of the epoch of peaceful coexistence and to create a broadly conceived base for maximizing disarmament efforts.

IRAQI DELEGATION SEES DEPUTY PREMIER, DEPARTS

AU231913 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Adil Carcani, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received today the Iraqi foreign ministry of delegation led by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan. The meeting was also attended by Foreign Minister Nesti Nase and others.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry delegation led by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan left Albania today. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri; Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries; Bashkim Pitarka, deputy director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Ministry; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Foreign Ministry.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURN FROM TURKEY--The delegation of scientific workers led by Aleks Buda, chairman of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has returned from Turkey, where it had attended the fourth congress of the International Society for Southeast European Studies held in Ankara. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Aug 79 AU]

ANKARA ENSEMBLE PERFORMANCE--The amateur ensemble of "Folem" folk association of Ankara performed in Tirana on 14 August. Attending were workers, people from the Tirana cultural-artistic institutions, amateur and professional artists, youths and others. Also attending were Qirjako Mihali, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tifta Cami, minister of education and culture; Nesip Ibrahimi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council; Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Anastas Kondo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Culture and Arts, and Metin Karaca, Turkish ambassador in Tirana. Tefta Cami hosted a reception at the Dajti Hotel on 14 August in honor of the Ankara Ensemble. The reception passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 14 Aug 79 AU]

DANISH DELEGATION DEPARTURE--The youth delegation of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Denmark led by (Jorgen Andersen), chairman of the Youth Committee, has left our country. During its stay in our country the delegation visited the Tirana, Shkoder, Durres, Elbasan and Korce districts where it became acquainted with work and revolutionary initiatives of our youth in work centers, agricultural cooperatives, cultural institutions and national and local labor actions. The delegation was also received by Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania [AUWY]. At Rinas Airport the delegation was seen off by Muharem Xhafa, secretary of the AUWY Central Committee. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Aug 79 AU]

COPPER, PYRITE, CHROME PRODUCTION--During the January-July period of 1979 the copper extracting mine in Qerret, Mirdite District, extracted 9,379 tons of copper mineral and 2,933 tons of pyrite above plan. During the same period the chrome ore mine in Kam, Tropoje District, extracted 375 tons of chrome ore above plan. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 16 Aug 79 AU]

PARTY SECRETARY STANISHEV REVIEWS FOREIGN POLICY

AU231308 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Aug 79 pp 1, 6 AU

[Article by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee: "35 Years of a Peace-Loving, Constructive and Internationalist Policy"]

[Text] The events of our stormy contemporary epoch incontestably prove that the socialist countries' foreign policy is unprecedented in the world's history--as regards its impact upon the proceedings of world-wide development, as regards its principally new character and as regards the tremendous scope of the goals at which this policy is aimed, as well as with regard to the scope of the tasks already accomplished by these countries' policy. This policy is of exceptional importance as a weapon in the hands of the workers class in its struggle for the implementation of its worldwide historical mission--namely, the liquidation of all forms of class oppression, the establishment of peace on earth and the consolidation of truly just and democratic relations among peoples. We can declare with pride and gratification that for over 40 years the People's Republic of Bulgaria, with its foreign policy, has been contributing to the successes of this revolutionary and transforming force of our time.

The foreign policy conducted by our country is the result of the multifarious, creative and purposeful activities of the BCP. Relying upon the centuries-old, peace-loving, freedom-loving and democratic traditions of the Bulgarian people, and constantly learning from the great Soviet experience, the BCP is developing and scientifically analyzing the strategy and tactics of our state on the international scene.

From a theoretical point of view the basic trends and goals of our country's foreign policy were outlined and creatively developed in accordance with the existing circumstances at various stages of the party's life and struggles in the works of Georgi Dimitrov and Todor Zhivkov, as well as in the documents and decisions of the BCP's supreme leading organs. In addition to this, the tremendous experience of the CPSU and of the Soviet state, as well as the brilliant theoretical heritage of V.I. Lenin, their founder, were most immediately used.

The historic April 1956 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee takes a particularly important place in the development of the party's international activities and in our country's foreign policy relations. The party's April plenum, which restored the Leninist norms of party life and which gave vast opportunity for a full expansion of the advantages of socialism, created sound internal prerequisites for the consolidation of the BCP's role and for increasing the Bulgarian state's international pretige and reputation.

Contemporary international life is characterized by complexity, diversity and dynamic development, and it demands from the party a thorough theoretical analysis of the situation, as well as correct solutions and conclusions. This, precisely, is being accomplished by the party congresses, which are determining the strategic trends of the country's foreign policy and are defining the concrete paths and methods of implementing these trends in practical deeds; these congresses are clearly orienting our country's foreign policy on the basis of long-term historical periods.

The shaping of foreign policy and the implementation of international activities are a collective task of the party's Central Committee and of its Politburo. [paragraph continues]

In this collective work Comrade Todor Zhivkov's activities stand out brightly and his creative, Leninist thought, his inexhaustible energies and organizational talents are brilliantly maifesting themselves. At his initiative, the main ideas in the field of bilateral and multilateral relations are being implemented. The respect he enjoys abroad as a leader who combines in himself the innovations of the present with the wisdom of past experience, who combines this long-time experience with the prospects of the future, his principle-mindedness and sincerity, his lofty sense of patriotic dignity and his infinite loyalty to proletarian internationalism, his profound attachment to the principles and practical experience of peaceful coexistence--all these represent an invaluable treasure of our country's foreign policy.

In working out plans for the country's further socioeconomic development, the BCP fully takes into account the increased mutual links between internal and external factors which are exerting a beneficial effect upon socialist construction. It is obvious that in our epoch no program of domestic development can be sufficiently realistic if it does not refer to the solution of the basic foreign policy tasks. At the same time, if the creation of optimal, favorable conditions for the construction of a deve oped socialist society is the main goal of our country's foreign policy, the efficiency and effectiveness of all foreign political actions which our state is taking on the international scene are directly dependent upon the successes of our internal construction. This is one of the most important characteristic features of the BCP's political strategy, in which internal and international aspects of the new society's construction are organically intertwined.

The Bulgarian people are well aware of the fact that they can transform their country only under conditions of peace. This is why the BCP not only approved but also adopted as its own, the peace program of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. This is why our party and our people have contributed and are still indefatigably contributing to the practical implementation of this program.

The 35th anniversary of socialist revolution in our country coincides with the 35th year of a world without a new world war. This fact is the result of the struggle waged by all peace-loving forces and, above all, the result of the successes of socialism as it really exists. However, world war can by far not be considered as being excluded from the strategy and tactics of the imperialist states. Basing themselves on the necessity of guaranteeing a peaceful future for mankind, the BCP and the fraternal parties of the socialist countries are determining as their main foreign political task, at the present stage of development, the task of stopping the armaments race, the task of the transition to detente in the military sector and the task of a gradual transition to disarmament. Comrade Todor Zhivkov recently stated as follows: "In the sector of international relations it is our common international duty and our primary task to establish detente and to guarantee peaceful working days for all people and undisturbed sleep for their children and grandchildren.

Our party considers the constant development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and other countries as one of the basic prerequisites for the successful development of the struggle for peace, detente and mutually advantageous cooperation. Whereas on 9 September 1944 Bulgaria had diplomatic relations with only 8 countries and in 1956 with as many as 33 countries, today our country has official relations with 109 countries. It develops economic and trade cooperation with even more states and actively participates in the life of approximately 350 governmental and non-governmental international organizations.

In his lifetime Georgi Dimitrov bequeathed to our party the profound conviction that the cohesion and strength of the countries belonging to the worlwide socialist community are a most reliable guarantee for the comprehensive prospering and preservation on the national independence of each individual socialist state.

For as long as 35 years the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have unrelentingly followed this Dimitrov party line. They are indefatigably working for the consolidation of fraternal unity and unity of action of the countries belonging to the socialist community and for the expansion of these countries' comprehensive cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Having gone through the various stages of development, from bilateral agreements and treaties to the establishment of an expanded system of comprehensive cooperation built around the Warsaw Pact treaty organization and the CEMA--the unity and unity of action of the fraternal states have increased, to an exceptional extent, their own opportunities for exerting a positive impact upon the course of international relations.

In analyzing the international activities of the BCP throughout the 35 years that have elapsed and in defining the most important contribution of our party to the development of the worldwide socialist community and of the international communist and workers movement, we can definitely state that this contribution lies above all in the development of our relations with the CPSU and with the Soviet Union, in the policy of a comprehensive drawing closer together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR which was adopted in recent years.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's contribution to the development and implementation of the policy of the comprehensive drawing closer together of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR is exceptional. A decisive role is played in this respect by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, whom the Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people consider to be the ardent supporter and inspirer of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

The further drawing together with the USSR--this is now the main strategic line of our party's policy. The 25th CPSU Congress and the 11th BCP Congress have confirmed this policy and the visit of our party and government delegation to the USSR in May-June 1977, and in particular the friendly visit which Comrade Leonid Brezhnev paid to Bulgaria in January 1979, marked new stages of progress in the development of Bulgarian-Soviet drawing closer together and fraternal relations. There is no doubt that the high appreciation expressed by Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov during their meeting in Crimea in August 1979, as regards the general scheme of specialization and production sharing in the branches of material production between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR for the period up to 1990 will, on its implementation, contribute to an even more successful accomplishment of the program on the drawing closer together between our two parties, countries and peoples. The development of the process of drawing closer together gave Comrade Todor Zhivkov the opportunity to declare in his speech to the 10th session of the Seventh National Assembly that "never before have the relations between our country and the USSR been as comprehensive and as intensive."

Being situated in the middle of the Balkan Peninsula, the People's Republic of Bulgaria naturally attaches great importance to the development of its relations with neighboring Balkan states as well. Our foreign political activities in the Balkans have been and continue to be aimed at the consolidation of mutual trust, understanding and mutually advantageous cooperation. This far-sighted policy was greeted with understanding by our partners, and as a result of this policy the People's Republic of Bulgaria developed stable relations and established expanded mutually advantageous cooperation with the Balkan countries. We are ready also in the future to continue, at any time to discuss at the negotiating table all questions likely to contribute to a further development of bilateral relations in this area. Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated as follows in his speech to the National Assembly: "Our Bulgarian goal is to transform the Balkan Peninsula into an area of lasting peace and stability, so that we may live in an atmosphere of trust and mutual respect and in close friendship with all our neighbors. [paragraph continues]

This is the goal toward which we are unrelentingly proceeding, this is the goal which the People's Republic of Bulgaria is successfully implementing in practice."

In confirmity with its class-minded and internationalist approach, the BCP conducts a policy of unchanging, firm and consistent support for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is developing relations of friendship and cooperation based on equal rights, with the young, newly liberated states, and renders all-round support to them for the consolidation of their political and economic independence.

The states which are following a policy of socialist orientation play a particular role in the relations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with the newly liberated countries. Bulgaria's historic achievements in building socialism represent a source of useful practical experience for a number of developing countries.

Thanks to its principled, enterprising and flexible foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria in celebrating its 35th anniversary looks back on considerable results in the development of its political, economic and cultural relations with the capitalist states. These relations are being consolidated under the beneficial influence of detente. An essential, positive aspect of this development, characteristic of the creative principles of our foreign policy, is the fact that, along with the traditional economic, trade and cultural relations, new, up to date forms of cooperation are being sought, such as: production-sharing, joint projects in third countries, and so forth. The basis of our policy toward capitalist countries, the characteristic feature that will also determine our policy in the future, is our active, peace-loving stand and the struggle to eliminate war from the life of mankind, the aspiration to implement the inevitable class struggle between the two systems in forms that do not threaten the future of our planet with violent conflicts and nuclear disaster.

The 35 years experience of our foreign policy in the People's Republic of Bulgaria eloquently demonstrates that the successes of this policy are inseparably linked to loyalty to the basic Leninist principles--proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence. That is why our party attaches such great importance to the defense and creative development of these principles--which are tested and have proved their vital force not only in the long historical experience of the Soviet state, but also in our own practical experience. That is why we think that any deviation from these principles undermines the class-minded foundations of socialist foreign policy and causes serious damage to the interests of socialism.

The BCP has always devoted and still devotes primary attention to the struggle to consolidate the unity of the fraternal communist and workers parties and to the development of relations of cooperation among them on the principled basis of Marxism Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In the last decades, the forms of communication within the communist movement have been constantly diversified; there are international and regional conferences of fraternal parties, theoretical conferences, bilateral and multilateral consultations and meetings to discuss common problems and insure unity of action. The BCP plays a most active part in the organization and implementation of these activities, combining the struggle for unity with an unrelenting struggle against all manifestations of rightwing and leftwing opportunism, revisionism, Maoism, anti-Sovietism and anti-communism. As an inseparable part of the great communist family, the BCP will continue in the future to creatively and actively work for the further cohesion of this family and for the development of the worldwide revolutionary process, as well as for the achievement of the great and noble goal of its struggle--communism.

Within 35 years our country, under the leadership of the BCP, has achieved tremendous successes in all sectors of life--successes which would be unthinkable under any other conditions. Contemporary Bulgaria is a country of victorious socialism, a country which has powerful and reliable allies within the framework of the socialist community, a country which has loyal friends throughout the world. Bulgaria's international prestige is constantly being enhanced, while its constructive, peace-loving foreign policy is greeted by ever wider recognition in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

This exceptionally active foreign policy, viewed in the comprehensive, wide range of contemporary international relations, represents our contribution to the joint efforts of the socialist community for the consolidation of peace and for rescuing the world from the threat of war, as well as for the social progress of mankind.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CHILEAN COMMUNIST LEADER CORVALAN

AU222015 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Varna, August 22 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, met Mr Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, who is on holiday in Bulgaria.

At the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, information on the two parties' work was exchanged and some topical issues of the world communist movement and of the international situation were discussed.

Mr Zhivkov made Mr Corvalan familiar with the socio-economic development of Bulgaria, as well as with the consistent, principled and constructive foreign policy of the country and the Bulgarian Government. He reaffirmed the complete solidarity of the BCP and the Bulgarian people with the struggle of the Chilean Communist Party and the Chilean people against the fascist regime, for restoring freedom and democracy in Chile.

Mr Corvalan informed of the efforts of the Chilean Communist Party to build up a wide antifascist front with the participation of all democratic forces in Chile to topple the fascist dictatorship, and warmly thanked the BCP and the Bulgarian people for their support. He highly assessed the successes of the Bulgarian people in the construction of a developed socialist society, as well as the principled, peaceful foreign policy of the BCP and Bulgaria, aimed at consolidation of peace, detente and international cooperation in the world, and especially in the Balkans.

Renounced resolutely was the hegemonic and expansionist policy of the present Chinese leadership aimed at exacerbation of international tension and contradicting the vital interests of all peoples in the world.

The two party leaders greeted the historic victory of the people of Nicaragua over the bloody dictatorship of Somoza, expressed the readiness of the BCP and the Chilean Communist Party to render support to the Provisional Democratic Government for National Reconstruction, and underlined the necessity for active international solidarity with the struggle of the people of Nicaragua for the soonest overcoming of the grave aftermaths of the civil war and for making deep democratic changes in the socio-economic life of the country.

(?Zhivkov and Corvalan) reaffirmed the two parties' desire to expand the fraternal friendship and cooperation and to contribute to the further consolidation of the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Present at the talks were Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Volodia Teitelboim, member of the Political Commission of the Chilean Communist Party.

FILIPOV, STANISHEV RECEIVE CZCP MEMBER JOSEF KEMPNY

AU231825 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, today met Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CZCP Central Committee, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. During the talks, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, issues of further strengthening and developing the comprehensive cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples were discussed. Particular attention was devoted to the issues connected with intensifying and deepening the process of integration and specialization in the sphere of material production between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR GIVES RECEPTION ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU231823 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Romanian Ambassador to Bulgaria Petre Duminica, tonight gave a reception at the embassy premises on the occasion of the national holiday--the day of the liberation of the country from fascist yoke. Present were Comrade Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers and members of the State Council and of the government.

Chiefs and members of political missions accredited to Bulgaria led by Jaafari, dean of the diplomatic corps and Algerian ambassador to Bulgaria [as heard] were also present.

The reception was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

TURKEY TO SIGN ELECTRIC, FARM PRODUCE TRADE AGREEMENT

AU211915 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Ankara, August 21, (BTA)--Turkey and Bulgaria will sign an agreement which will make it possible for Turkey to import electric energy from Bulgaria in exchange for Turkish farm produce olives and olive oil, minerals and durable consumer goods, declared at a press conference in Izmir today Turkish Minister of Trade Mr Teoman Koprululer and the Bulgarian Minister of Power Supply Toncho Chakurov.

The Turkish minister said that he had invited his Bulgarian colleague to the opening of the Izmir fair and for negotiations which will constitute an extension to the recent negotiations between Prime Minister Mr Bulent Ecevit and the State Council president of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

Minister Chakurov declared at the press conference that the agreement reached during the talks in Izmir will be signed at the Plovdiv fair which begins on September 4 and to which he had invited Minister Koprululer. He expressed the satisfaction of the Bulgarian Government with the development of trade and political relations between the two countries.

REPORTAGE ON SOFIA INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S ASSEMBLY

Zhivkov Greetings

AU171630 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 17 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 17, (BTA)--A cordial greetings message to the participants in the International Children's "Banner of Peace" Assembly was sent by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, on behalf of the entire Bulgarian people. It was read by Mr Georgi Dzhagarov, vice president of the State Council.

The message read: "The Bulgarian people are hospitable, they welcome with an open heart everyone who comes here with an open heart."

Mr Todor Zhivkov points out that the International Year of the Child in which the "Banner of Peace" assembly is held, is a UN initiative which was hailed with approval and satisfaction in Bulgaria. His greetings message reads: "Your forum has the inspiring motto 'Unity, creativity, beauty;' unity in the name of peace and happiness of the present and coming generations, unity which creates conditions for genuine creativity, creativity which breeds beauty in life, which is a source of optimism and unfaltering faith in the peaceful future of our martyred planet."

After noting that the Bulgarian people love the art and hold in high esteem those who create [passage indistinct] we would like to compete in creation, and not in destruction, in ensuring a happy childhood and a long peaceful creative life for the younger generations".

Further on he underlines the assurance of the Bulgarian people that among the future brilliant evidence to the creative capabilities of the people, there will be works created by the young guests of Bulgaria.

Mr Todor Zhivkov states: "We are happy that Bulgaria is the host to an assembly at which so many young hopefuls from all over the world are meeting for the first time, remember, dear young friends: From now on Bulgaria will follow your development with love and attention. She will rejoice at your successes and feel proud of you as creative artists as champions of peace and friendship among nations, of the happiness of every human being on our mother earth".

"May your path be rewarding in the great world of art, which draws inspiration from the dreams and struggles of the peoples, envigorates and elevates the indomitable human spirit", the message of greetings concludes.

Zhivkova Address

LD231528 Sofia BTA in English 1331 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, August 23 (BTA)--An international symposium on the theme "the child, the creative principle and evolution" opened here today.

[Word indistinct], writers, psychologists, teachers and public figures from 24 countries take part in it. Academician Nikolay Amosov and writer Sergey Mikhalkov from the USSR, Dr Estefania Aldaba-Lim, assistant to the UN secretary general, and prominent children's writers Gianni Rodari and Pierre Gamarra are among the participants.

Three major issues--children and creativity, the creative principle, man's existence, peace and evolution, will be discussed in the course of 8 days.

The discussions opened with a paper read by Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Initiative and Organizing Committee of the International Children's "Banner of Peace" Assembly and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture.

Mrs Zhivkova said that it is impossible to isolate the ideals to which the International Children's Assembly, and the International Scientific Symposium are [word indistinct] from the most topical problems of our time. She stressed that children's development is part of the consistent process of man's forming, development and improvement.

"The motto of the International Children's Assembly, 'Unity, creatively, [as received] beauty, explains its idea--to stimulate the creative potential of man to seek and create beauty", said Mrs Zhivkova in conclusion.

UN Commissioner's Talk

AU231922 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 23 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 23 (BTA)--The chairman of the Committee for Culture, Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, who is chairman of the Initiative and Organizing Committees of the International Children's Assembly, today met the commissioner of the UN secretary general and special representative for the International Year of the Child, Mrs Estefania Aldaba Lim, member of the Initiative Committee of the Assembly.

Questions concerning the activity of the United Nations and of Bulgaria during the International Year of the Child were touched upon during the conversation.

Mrs Estefania Aldaba Lim gave an extremely high appraisal to Bulgaria's concern for the development of children and to her contribution during the International Year of the Child. She pointed out that the International Children's Assembly which is now being held here is one of the most important events in the world this year.

ATOMIC POWER SUPPLY IN BULGARIA DETAILED

AU240848 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 24 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 24 (BTA)--The atomic power plant near Kozloduy on the Danube accounts for 20 per cent of the power generated in Bulgaria. The first atomic units of the station with a capacity of 440 megawatts was brought on stream in 1974. The automatic power station has since produced more than 24,000 million kwh of "atomic electricity."

Bulgaria is the first country in the Balkans and one of the twenty states in the world which (?uses) atomic power in the generation of electricity. Besides this she has already specialized in the manufacture of some types of equipment for atomic power plants for the needs of the CEMA countries.

At present the "Kozloduy" atomic power station has a capacity of 880 mw. In 1982-1983 the first 1,000 mw atomic reactor in this country will be put into operation. In this way in some 15 years (counted from 1974) Bulgaria will have put into operation atomic power stations with a capacity of about 5,760 mw. They will generate about 40 per cent of the electricity produced in the country.

In the not distant future the atomic plants will supply thermal energy as well.

The programme for the development of atomic power production in Bulgaria is being implemented in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

RAIN, HAILSTORMS DAMAGE CROPS, DESTROY HOMES

AU231925 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 23 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 23 (BTA)--During the last two days in some areas of the country, as a result of torrential rain and hail-storms, damage was inflicted on crops, houses and farmyard buildings. In many villages and towns power and water supplies were cut. According to information of the Central Commission for Combating Natural Disasters, the damage was the most serious in the county of Shumen in north Bulgaria and in the counties of Stara Zagora and Khaskovo in south Bulgaria.

Two persons were killed by damaged power lines and two by lightning.

Tens of thousands of hectares of tobacco, maize and sugarbeet fields, vegetable gardens and orchards have been damaged. More than 180 heads of livestock and a large number of poultry have been drowned. More than 320 houses have been flooded, and in the town of Novi Pazar 28 have been demolished. Many electric and telephone poles have been overturned and water mains have been destroyed. 35 villages in the county of Stara Zagora and part of the county town are without electricity. Traffic on railway line from Western Europe to Istanbul has been affected in the Harmanli-Svilengrad stretch. Downpours have damaged power lines also in the counties of Burgas, Varna and Tolbukhin. Insignificant damage has been caused by the rain and thunder-storms also in Sofia and in the counties of Plovdiv and Kurdzhali.

It is reported here that emergency teams are doing quick repairs on the power lines. Generators have been provided for temporary supply of electricity to plants and to installations connected with water supplies. Priority has been given to the supply of the building materials needed in repair work.

BRIEFS

STOYAN MIKHAYLOV VISITS U.S.--The U.S. working people are celebrating two important events--the 21st Congress of the U.S. Communist Party and simultaneously the 60th anniversary of the party's foundation. The congress opens this afternoon. Numerous delegations have arrived from various party organizations throughout the United States and representatives from fraternal communist and workers parties are also attending the congress as guests. Among them is a Bulgarian delegation headed by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 23 Aug 79 AU]

LENART TALKS WITH CPSU'S PROPAGANDA CHIEF

LD232110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and first secretary of the CPSL, had talks in Bratislava today with Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the party. In a comradely discussion they exchanged experiences in the ideological work of both fraternal parties.

USSR'S SHIBAYEV MEETS TU LEADERS IN PRAGUE

LD232328 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today met representatives of trade union bodies and organizations of Prague. Among those present were Karel Hoffman, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and other trade union representatives. Valdimir Hynek, chairman of the Prague Trade Union Council, briefed Comrade Shibayev on the fulfillment of tasks of the economy of the capital in the 4th year of the Sixth 5-Year-Plan and paid tribute to the Soviet innovative methods used in Prague industrial enterprises. During the meeting Comrade Aleksey Shibayev answered questions from Prague trade union members. A majority of them were connected with social policy of the Soviet trade unions.

KEMPNY'S SOFIA TALKS WITH BCP OFFICIALS REPORTED

LD241010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0230 GMT 24 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met BCP Central Committee representatives in Sofia yesterday. During cordial talks they discussed questions pertaining to the further consolidation and reinforcement of all-round cooperation between the two parties [words indistinct]. Attention was also devoted to questions related to the integration process in material production between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES LAG IN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

AU231046 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Article by candidate of sciences Eng Josef Vrany, director of the Research Institute for Electronic Computing Appliances in Prague: "Memory Elements and Microprocessors; Advantageousness of International Cooperation Within CEMA Undeniable"]

[Excerpt] The further expansion and utilization of the favorable conditions arising from our joining the international socialist cooperation requires that we raise the standard of our production-technological base. This means we must introduce the production of advanced new electrotechnical components for computer technology--such as large-scale integrated circuits [obvody vyssi integrace]--new memory elements and microprocessors, new technologies insuring a high degree of realiability, quality, production efficiency, and so forth. Our lag in this sphere unfavorably influences the progress of the production of the new EC-1025 computer and also puts the future transition to the production of other new equipment in jeopardy.

DISPROPORTIONATE WAGE INCREASES DEPRECIATE VALUE OF MONEY

AU231223 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Work and Remuneration"]

[Excerpts] A report by the Federal Statistical Office states that labor productivity in industry--measured in terms of the share of gross production per employee--increased 1.9 percent during the 6 months of the year, which is less than planned, while the average monthly incomes in centrally planned industry increased 2.9 percent. In the construction sector, too, labor productivity growth has been lagging behind the planned development and shows an unfavorable ratio in comparison with the growth of average wages.

In short, more was paid out than was actually produced. This is a very negative phenomenon, which requires us to do all that can be done to correct this distorted ratio by the end of the year. This will be a hard job, especially in some economic production units. The executives should not lose time by inventing all kinds of excuses but admit self-critically that they simply lost control and then rectify the matter. It cannot be justified by any extraordinary set of circumstances if an economic production unit fulfills the plan for the first 3 months of the year only 75 percent but pays out wages as though the plan had been overfulfilled.

Distribution based on work results--according to the volume, quality and social usefulness of the work of each employee--is one of the main principles of the socialist economy. This principle is permanetly valid and any violation of this principle must be rectified. Apart from purely economic consequences this principle also has a profound moral and educational mission; it teaches respect for work, sees to adequate standards of work and differentiates the concrete performance of individuals according to results. The nonobservance of this principle means leniency toward slovenly workers, depreciation of work discipline and work morale, underestimation of the work of honest and dedicated employees and the lessening of their efforts and depreciation of the socialist attitude to work. Easily earned money does not have the proper value in the eyes of those who acquired it, which is then reflected in the way they treat property, be it social or private.

However, the correct ratio between labor productivity and remuneration has yet another significance. It is one of the enhancers of the true value of money and is part of the purchasing power of the population. To pay for a certain work more than its true value thus means to depreciate the value of money. We still remember the experience from the crisis-ridden period when the ratio between the value of work and remuneration was very severely distrubed. In 1968 and part of 1969 the incomes of the population increased by some Kcs40 billion, without being covered by a corresponding growth in production and services. This resulted in people buying up the merchandise in stores and in creating many other difficulties which had to be solved by unplanned purchases of goods abroad. It took a number of years to pay back the debts.

This was a costly lesson and in the following years a desirable ratio between the growth in labor productivity and incomes was sought and achieved. Nevertheless, last year violations of the required ratio became apparent in several sectors. In the first half of this year this tendency has increased.

The fulfillment of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress requires the consistent observance of the plan fulfillment as a whole, of the basic qualitative indexes of the plan.

However, even the best fulfillment of the other indexes will not help us to attain our goals without establishing order in the ratio between performance and wages, but this will be just a race to correct the disturbed proportions.

RUMORS ON PRICE INCREASES, SATURDAY WORK 'UNTRUE'

AU231213 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Miloslav Vltavsky commentary in the column "Notes": "He Who Listens to Such Advisers"]

[Text] The article entitled "On Certain Economic Problems" and published by RUDE PRAVO on 15 August has evoked a considerable reaction among the public. It explained in great detail both our economic situation and the trends and prerequisites for solving it. It stressed that the rumors on preparations for abolishing work-free Saturdays or further adjustments of retail prices are unfounded. The statement by Michal Sabolcik, minister charged with administering the Federal Price Office, which was published on Saturday [18 August], stresses that no further adjustments of retail prices are being prepared and that therefore any excessive purchases of various goods are quite unjustified.

The sphere of retail prices is most sensitive, since it covers the central interests of every citizen. That is why the people are justly demanding good information of further developments in this sphere. On the other hand, it is impossible to overlook the fact that we have people living in our midst who are maliciously undermining the published information by casting doubts concerning it and by dreaming up various disorienting rumors.

Such legends are bad advisers and many citizens who had temporarily believed them and "stocked" themselves with diverse goods, for instance foodstuffs, although they will be able to get them for the same price tomorrow, in a week's or a month's time, or even at Christmas, these citizens have again convinced themselves that this is so. And they are indifferent as to whether the matter concerns sugar, flour, vinegar or something else.

And thus the behavior of certain of our citizens evokes the question: Are they truly giving everything they are able to, and capable of, in their working places for raising effectiveness--or are they aware of their own deficiencies and are thus willing to believe even legends?

BRIEFS

COAL PRODUCTION SHORTFALL--A meeting of representatives of the Coal and Lignite Mines Concern and of Ministry of Fuels and Energy--attended by CSSR Minister of Fuels and Energy Vlastimil Ehrenberger, by members of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in the Mining and Power Industry--was held in Prievidza on 17 August. On the agenda were the concern's coal production problems. Since the beginning of the year the production shortfall in the concern's mines exceeds 100,000 tons of coal. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

HARVEST PROGRESS--In Slovakia 110,000 hectares of grain--or about 17 percent of the total area sown--remain to be harvested. In North Moravia, farmers have harvested grain from 113,500 hectares--or 58 percent of the area--so far. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 16 Aug 79 p 3 AU] In North Bohemia, farmers have thus far harvested grain on 83,670 hectares--or about 62 percent of the sown area. In South Bohemia almost 55,000 hectares--or more than 25 percent of the sown area--has been harvested. In East Bohemia, farmers have harvested grain on 134,992 hectares--or 52.3 percent of the sown area--by 19 August. In West Bohemia grain on 54,000 hectares--or 30 percent of the sown area--has been harvested so far. [Prague PRACE in Czech 20 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

COMMENTATOR SCORES 'EAST OF SUEZ' ARTICLE IN FRG PRESS

DW231417 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1542 GMT 22 Aug 79 DW

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] "East of Suez." This term once played a central part in imperialist politics, particularly in British policy. East of Suez were the interests of the British Empire in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. But most of all this was oil. In 1968 the then British Prime Minister Wilson had to admit that the deterioration of the colonial empire, the strength of the liberation movements and the changed international balance of power made it impossible to continue the old policy east of Suez. It seemed that this term had disappeared from the political vocabulary.

But it only seemed that way. Today FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG published an editorial headlined: NATO East of Suez. The title carries a question mark, but Adelbert Weinstein leaves no doubt about his ideas. Guenter Leuschner comments:

The Pentagon plan to set up a special military unit of more than 100,000 men with the task of safeguarding Western oil interests in the Mideast created reservation even among Washington's allies. Concerned voices can be heard in circles of leading West European politicans pointing out that military intervention in Mideast oil areas would have dangerous consequences for world peace, and that it could achieve the opposite of that intended.

Such concern obviously does not worry FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE and the author of today's editorial. It was said that Western Europe depends even more on Mideast oil than the Americans and that therefore it must bear a joint risk with the Americans. If NATO states want to retain their sources of energy, NATO as an alliance must become engaged in this strategic zone. The question is not whether but how this should be done. Weinstein has concrete ideas about that, too.

One must realize that NATO does not face just one front vis-a-vis the socialist countries, but also a second front--namely the one east of Suez. Accordingly, every NATO state must make available one division as a strategic reserve for action in this area.

Even more important is the establishment of a common NATO fleet that is supposed to operate in the Persian Gulf and in the Indian Ocean. Since fleets in these days need air support, NATO consequently needs its own bases in this area. It remains unsaid that the Bundeswehr as the second strongest NATO military power must have an appropriate share in this new system of bases. Who would doubt that?

The FRG paper outlines an adventurous plan today. When oil is involved every means obviously seems permissible. A danger is being suggested to the people that does not exist at all in this form. None of the OPEC states plan to shut down oil supplies for Western industrial states. These countries just want to sell their wealth according to the same market laws capitalism claims most naturally for its own products.

So basically not the safeguarding of oil is involved, but the safeguarding of predominant Western positions. Weinstein lets this cat out of the bag by writing with a reference to Iran that revolutions are infectious and that therefore NATO must act as a power that creates order.

You cannot excuse the author by saying that he does not know what a dangerous game he is playing. He admits himself that his plan is full of political dynamite. But this is not merely political dynamite. Establishing a NATO intervention force for the Mideast would increase the danger of war in this area--but not just there. The extension of the NATO sphere from Europe to the Middle East would lead to almost incalculable consequences for political detente on our continent.

Active participation by the Federal Republic in such a project in addition would bring up problems in the socialist countries in which no responsible FRG politician could be interested [words indistinct].

NATO east of Suez--a suicidal plan. One can only be puzzled that circles in the Federal Republic of all places are discussing it seriously.

FRG: 'East of Suez' Article

For a FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE account of proposal for NATO 'East of Suez' strategy, see the NATO section of the 24 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

MOZAMBIQUE BANK PRESIDENT VIEIRA VISITS BERLIN

Meeting With Mittag

LD231500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin-Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on Thursday received Sergio Vieira, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee and president of the Bank of Mozambique, for a friendly discussion on bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation. Both sides noted with satisfaction that as a result of the visit by the party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker to Mozambique last February, further important steps toward strengthening cooperation had been agreed upon. Guenter Mittag briefed the guest on the GDR's experiences in developing socialism. Sergio Vieira reported on the goals which Mozambique had set for itself for developing socialism in the economic and scientific-technological fields.

In the discussion, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, other possibilities of strengthening cooperation were discussed, in particular with regard to the further implementation of the long-term program for the development of bilateral economic relations. Both sides discussed the expansion and further increase of trade between the GDR and Mozambique.

Friendship, Cooperation Treaty

LD231656 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Mozambique were exchanged in Berlin today. The treaty has thus come into force.

In brief addresses GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Sergio Vieira, member of the Council of Ministers of Mozambique paid tribute to the friendship treaty as an expression of the close fraternal relations between the two parties, states and peoples. It reflects the full agreement of the two states on questions of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for the strengthening of peace and the security of the peoples.

Oskar Fischer and Sergio Vieira stressed that the friendship treaty is an expression of the GDR's and Mozambique's desire to develop their cooperation purposefully and on a long-term basis, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They emphasized that the treaty serves peace and socialism and is a contribution to the consolidation of the natural anti-imperialist alliances between the socialist states and the national liberation movements.

TISCH TALKS WITH VISITING LUXEMBOURG TU OFFICIAL

LD232050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Chairman of the FDGB Central Executive Harry Tisch in Berlin received on Thursday President of the Independent Trade Union Federation of Luxembourg John Castegnaro. Their discussion, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, centered on questions of the further development of relations between the two organizations. They also discussed aspects of trade union cooperation in Europe, especially in view of the upcoming Third European Trade Union Conference.

HONECKER RECEIVES OUTGOING BANGLADESH ENVOY

LD232046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Secretary General of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker received on Thursday Ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the GDR A. M. Choudhury for a farewell visit. During the talk Erich Honecker expressed the GDR's readiness to continue to develop friendly relations in the interests of peace and security for the benefit of both peoples. He thanked ambassador A. M. Choudhury for his work in the GDR and asked him to convey greetings to President Ziaur Rahman.

HONECKER NOTES GUIDELINES FOR INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY, COMPETITION

LD231158 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] According to Erich Honecker, consistent orientation along the guidelines of top-quality performances and their best possible utilization in the economy must be used for a comprehensive renewal of the production program. The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council pointed out in his reply to the (?statement) of the Jena Zeiss factory's competition goals, that increased socialist rationalization was a prerequisite of high dynamics in production. New technologies and processes, particularly those based on microelectronics and their purposeful application, were vital prerequisites for this.

At the same time, it was necessary to see growth in production in close relation to a reduction in productive consumption. Honecker described the best contribution to increasing the economic final product as being qualitatively high-level equipment for rationalizing the home economy, export goods which brought in a large amount of foreign currency as well as the required, qualitatively better and [word indistinct] consumer goods for the people. High achievements in strengthening the material-technological basis of the economy were the decisive prerequisites for the continuation of the program of full employment, the people's well-being, growth and stability.

PUJA MEETS WITH VACATIONING POLISH COUNTERPART

LD232309 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 23, (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja has had talks with Emil Wojtaszek, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, who is on vacation in Hungary. The talks, which took place on August 23, were marked by a friendly atmosphere and centred round Hungarian-Polish relations and timely international issues. Also present at the talks was Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska.

PUJA WELCOMES GDR FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER

LD232124 Budapest MTI in English 1759 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MTI)--Invited by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, arrived Thursday in Hungary for a friendly working visit. On his arrival at the Ferihegy Airport of Budapest, the GDR foreign minister was welcomed by Frigyes Puja. Also present were Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska and Jozsef Kadar, Hungarian ambassador to Berlin. Rudolf Rossmeisl, ambassador of the GDR to Budapest, was also present to welcome the foreign minister.

SARLOS, BORBELY ATTEND ROMANIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD232041 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MTI)--Victor Boldjan, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Budapest, hosted a reception Thursday at the embassy on the occasion of his country's national day. Those present at the reception included Istvan Sarlos, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Sandor Borbely, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and several members of the Hungarian Presidential Council and government as well as several other leading personalities of Hungary's social and political life. The event was attended also by heads and members of several diplomatic missions accredited in Budapest.

HUSZAR RETURN FROM TALKS IN CSSR REPORTED

LD231302 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 22, (MTI)--Istvan Huszar, Hungarian deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Planning Office, who was in Czechoslovakia at the head of a Hungarian delegation, returned from Prague on Wednesday. The delegation, which had been invited by Vaclav Hula, deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and chairman of the State Planning Office, conducted talks over timely issues pertaining to economic relations between the two countries.

[Budapest MTI in English at 1015 GMT on 23 August adds: "During the meeting the two leaders evaluated the multifarious development of relations between Hungary and Czechoslovakia which are emerging equally favourably in political, economic and cultural spheres. They briefed each other about the major tasks in which Hungary and Czechoslovakia are engaged at the moment. In this context, reference was made to the experiences and concepts regarding the elaboration of the 1981-85 national economic plans as well as to the possibilities of further expanding cooperation between the two countries.

[Also present at the meeting were Vaclav Hula, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Government and chairman of the State Planning Office, and Miklos Barity, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia."]

LENARD PAL ADDRESSES UNCSTD MEETING IN VIENNA

LD221954 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 22 (MTI)--Zoltan Szabo, MTI's Vienna correspondent reports:

The UN Scientific-Technical World Conference continued at Vienna's Stadthalle on Wednesday. On behalf of governments, scientific and research institutes and international organizations more than 4,000 delegates are attending the conference that began on Monday.

In his telegram of greetings addressed to Dr. Hertha Firnberg, Austrian minister of science and research and chairman of the conference, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, wished every success to the conference of great importance serving progress.

Academician Lenard Pal, president of the National Committee for Technical Development, who is heading the Hungarian delegation to the conference, made a speech at the plenary meeting on Wednesday. He spoke with recognition about the organization in Vienna of the conference and then said that it was the task and responsibility of the conference to facilitate the contribution of science and technics in speeding up the general and specific progress all over the world and within this in resolving the problems of the developing countries.

"If we start from the fact," the head of the Hungarian delegation said in his address, "that the development disparities in the world cannot be maintained in the long run in future, then the requirement appears natural that currently the decision about the tasks aiming at the promotion of social-economic progress of the developing states is the prime and basic task of the conference. This furthers the reduction of social and political tensions. This is in the interest of the advanced countries, too, not only of the developing states."

The active realization of peaceful coexistence between countries of different social and political systems is the fundamental and primary condition to reducing the existing inequalities, said the speaker.

In his address academician Lenard Pal spoke in detail about the socialist countries' extensive cooperation within the CMEA, about the achievements attained this way as well as about the efforts made in order to speed up economic and technical-sceintific progress of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Cuban Republic and to even up the economic-social level. "Arising from the essence of our socialist system we are ready to cooperate with the developing countries and on the basis of our achievements we are capable of providing assistance to these states in advancing their independent national economy, in laying down the scientific and technical foundations and in ending their dependent situation," he said.

The Hungarian delegation considered necessary to emphasize the deep conviction that the establishment of national scientific and technical potentials capable of acquiring scientific knowledge was one of the fundamental conditions of the progress of developing countries.

Among the ways to this end the education of the broad masses, the raising of the cultural level, has to be regarded as a matter of special importance. In this context the Hungarian delegate declared that in the past 20-25 years the Hungarian People's Republic had provided increasingly extensive assistance to the implementation of the developing countries' national objectives. Over 3,300 university students from 89 countries are currently studying in Hungary. Besides, Hungary provides opportunity for the extension training and scientific research activities of specialists from the developing states. Hungarian experts are assisting in the organization and advancement of educational, research, industrial and production issues.

In conclusion Lenard Pal said that the great contradictions impeding world's development, like the tensions deriving from differences in the state of development, could be reduced only by joint activity to the level which would not present any more a brake on progress. Starting from such basis of principles the Hungarian delegation was ready to take an active share in the examination of all issues connected with the use of science and technics and in the elaboration of proposals complying with the interests of all nations.

23 AUGUST COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION REPORTED

LD232153 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 23 (MTI)--At a session held Thursday by the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the council and chairman of the National Planning Office, reported on his negotiations with the chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. The government approvingly took note of the report.

The heavy industry minister reported on the implementation in 1978 of Central Petrochemical Development Programme and Central Aluminium Industrial Development Programme. The Council of Ministers (?approved) [words indistinct] of the account.

On the proposal of the chairman of the National Office for Physical Culture and Sports, the government adopted a resolution on specific tasks aimed at the advancement of physical culture and sports.

Following this, the Council of Ministers took up other matters.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA--Pal Losonczi, Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly; have received Miklos Vass, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to the Republic of Colombia, who will proceed to his post in the near future. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Aug 79 p 5 AU]

NEW TELEVISION TRANSMITTER--The new television transmitter in Budapest, carrying the television second program, will start test operations this evening. The 40 kilowatt transmitter, constructed at a cost of 20 million forints, will enable viewers in the capital and surrounding area to receive the second program. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD]

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON LIBERATION OF ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

Ceausescu Address to Military

AU231050 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at promotion ceremony of generals and high-ranking officers in Bucharest 21 August]

[Text] Esteemed comrades,

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and on my own behalf, I want to convey warm congratulations to those who have been promoted in grade--that is to say from major general to lieutenant general, or from colonel in retirement to major general in retirement--and to those who have today been promoted to general.

I want to convey special congratulations to the reserve generals, and to stress that this promotion constitutes an expression of our party's and state's appreciation of those who responded to the Communist Party's call in the difficult conditions prevailing 35 years ago, and who participated in the historical event of 23 August and in the antifascist war, up to the final defeat of Hitlerite Germany. As is known, without the accomplishment of the revolution for national and social liberation the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution, without the national insurrection, the fascist dictatorship could not have been liquidated, Romania could not have been pulled out of the anti-Soviet war and joined to the antifascist struggle to completely liberate the sacred soil of the fatherland, and later promote Romania's democratic and socialist development. That is precisely why our party valued and particularly values the officers and generals, our troops who, at the side of the communists, the workers class and the other democratic forces, of all our people, more than fulfilled their duty.

The new promotions of active generals constitutes a mark of appreciation of their work, and also a credit, an encouragement for their future activities.

As is well known, we concentrate our attention on the socioeconomic development of our country, on raising the well-being of the people. We are meeting the 35th anniversary with remarkable results in all areas.

The army has made and continues to make its contribution to these great accomplishments. However, while firmly advocating a policy of detente, peace and disarmament, we do not for a moment forget that we are dutybound and responsible to the people and to the nation to make every effort to insure our fatherland's defense capability, to develop and strengthen our armed forces so that in case of need we should be capable of defending --at any cost--the independence, sovereignty and socialist achievements of all our people.

We hope that we will be able to prevent a new war, and we are doing everything possible for that purpose. However, if disarmament under international control is not accomplished, we cannot and will not be allowed to neglect our defense capability. Hence, we are devoting great attention to the combat and political preparedness of the army, and to providing it with all the necessary equipment so that it can fulfill its duty to the fatherland and the people. At the same time, in view of Romania's alliances--both within the Warsaw Pact and within our mutual assistance treaties--we are prepared to meet our obligations stemming from them.

On the occasion of our people's great national anniversary, I want to express the great appreciation that our party, state and people harbor for our armed forces. I want to convey warmest congratulations to all the enlisted men, officers, generals and to all our troops, and to express my conviction that both you who were promoted today and all our army will always, in all circumstances, fulfill their duties toward the party.

I noted with great satisfaction the pledge of the reserve generals who pledged that as long as they can hold a weapon and command the troops they will fulfill their obligations to the fatherland; and I am convinced that they will keep their pledge, because they have proved themselves on the battlefield. I believe that that feeling should be shared by our entire army, namely to always serve the fatherland, socialism and people. That is the pledge that our army, each man, regardless of his grade, should always fulfill.

With these thoughts I want to wish you great success in your future activities, good health and great happiness. [applause]

Ceausescu Speech at Workers Ceremony

AU220959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/8/1979--During a festivity that took place in Bucharest, President Nicolae Ceausescu conferred high titles and handed over high distinctions and orders of the Socialist Republic of Romania on the 35th anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution, of national and social liberation.

Congratulating those awarded, President Nicolae Ceausescu said in the brief speech he made at the festivity that the distinctions were a homage paid to those who sacrificed themselves and contributed to the historic act of August 23; they were also a homage paid to those who under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, made their contribution to scoring the great achievements in socialist construction, to the welfare and happiness of the entire people.

Celebrating the 35th anniversary of our victorious revolution, awarding those distinctions to a large number of militants who carried on activity in the underground period, to party and state activists, to working people, Nicolae Ceausescu said we want to stress the fact that everything we have achieved is the fruit of the work and struggle of communists and anti-fascists, of the working people, irrespective of nationality, of our entire people, that the steady consolidation of our party, of its unity, of the unity of the entire people is the guarantee of our future successes.

The Romanian Communist Party, Romania's president said, was the decisive force in organizing and rallying the political and social forces for overthrowing the military-fascist dictatorship, withdrawing Romania from the anti-Soviet war and her joining the Soviet Union, the other countries of the anti-fascist coalition in the struggle against Hitler's Germany. The setting up in that period of the United Workers' Front, the broad collaboration among all patriotic forces ensured the success of the insurrection and the victory of the revolution of social and national liberation, opening up the road to revolutionary, democratic and socialist reforms, to building socialism in Romania.

President Nicolae Ceausescu further stressed that the Romanian people marked this great anniversary with outstanding achievements in all domains.

We also have good results as far as our foreign policy is concerned, the Romanian head of state said.

Romania has friends on all meridians. We are steadily developing relations with the socialist countries, with all the states of the world, irrespective of their social system.

We may say, Romania's president concluded, that both the home and foreign policy of our party and state fully meet the interests of our homeland and people, the interests of socialism, collaboration, detente and peace throughout the world.

Foreign Guests at 22 August Festivity

AU231104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 23 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/8/1979--A festive meeting took place in Bucharest on August 22 marking the 35th anniversary of the victorious anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of national and social liberation in Romania.

Attending the meeting were Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, the other members of the party and state leadership, party members that carried on activity during the underground period, active and retired generals, veterans of the anti-Hitlerite war, executives of mass and public organizations, representatives of the working people, of the scientific and cultural life of the capital city.

Present were also numerous foreign guests: Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Spain; Charalambos Drakopoulos, secretary of the Greek Communist Party (" of the Interior"); Illias Iliou, leader of the United Democratic Left-EDA of Greece; Jose Figueres Ferrer, president of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica; Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary-general of the Socialist Party of Chile; Robert Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), co-leader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe; Fernando Maldonado, secretary-general of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador; the delegation of the Democratic Centre Union of Greece led by Iannis Zigdhis, leader of the union; the delegation of the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy of the Netherlands, led by Cornelius Berkhouwer, vice-president of the parliamentary fraction of the party; the delegation of the Conservative Party of Finland, led by Heikki Perho, vice-president of the parliamentary group of the party; the delegation of activists of the Communist Party of China; the delegation of the People's Revolution Party of Benin; the delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association; the delegation of the Sudanese Women's Union; representatives of the communist parties of France, Italy, Belgium, Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Portugal, Luxembourg, Australia, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Denmark, the Netherlands, Greece, Canada, representatives of the socialist, social-democratic and progressive parties of Spain, Belgium, Portugal, Frence, Denmark, Great Britain, Senegal, Morocco, Benin, Cameroon.

Nicolae Ceausescu delivered a speech during the meeting.

After the festive meeting Romania's president, Elena Ceausescu and the other officials saw a gala show.

Wreath Layings

AU221400 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Text] On the 35th anniversary of the victory of the revolution for antifascist and anti-imperialist national and social liberation in our country, wreaths were laid today at the Monument of the Heroes of the Struggle for the People's Freedom, Fatherland and Socialism, at the Monument of the Heroes of the Fatherland and at the Monument of Soviet Heroes in Bucharest.

The wreaths were laid on behalf of: Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; the RCP Central Committee; the Grand National Assembly; the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; the Ministry of National Defense; the Ministry of Interior; the Bucharest municipal party committee and the Bucharest municipal People's Council; the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions; the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth and the Council of the Union of Communist Student Associations in Romania; the National Women's Council; the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania; the Committee of the Antifascist War Veterans; the Committee of Former Antifascist Combatants; and collectives of big Bucharest enterprises.

Wreaths were also laid on behalf of the diplomatic corps. Groups of Pioneers also brought flowers.

Wreaths were also laid today at the cemetery of British soldiers who fell in our country during the struggle against fascism, on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; the Grand National Assembly; the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; the diplomatic corps; the Ministry of National Defense; and the Executive Committee of the Ilfov County People's Council. Pioneers also brought flowers.

Party, Government Reception

AU231915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 23 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/8/1979--On the national day of the Romanian people, the CC of the R.S.C.P., the State Council and the Government of Romania gave a reception at the Victory Palace of Bucharest in the evening of August 23.

Attending the reception were President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, other officials, militants of the communist and working-class movement in Romania, participants in the 1944 revolution, veterans of the anti-Hitlerite war, generals.

Also present were guests from abroad now in Romania for the festivities occasioned by Romania's National Day as well as heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Romania.

During the reception, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu cordially conversed with the foreign guests.

CEAUSESCU SENDS MESSAGE TO NATIONAL FESTIVAL AWARD WINNERS

AU201320 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 20 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/8/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu most warmly congratulated all those awarded prizes of the second "Song to Romania" national festival, the millions of working people--Romanians, Magyars, Germans and of other nationalities--which made their contribution to the success of this wide-scope cultural educative movement in Romania. Being a telling expression of the democratism of our society, of the new socialist culture of Romania, the message of the Romanian head of state stresses the festival provided a broad framework for the assertion of the professional writers and artists as well as of the genuine talents of workers, peasants and intellectuals, willing to multilaterally develop their personality, to contribute to the steady enrichment of our spiritual patrimony. The creative genius of our people, its capability, of creating works inspired by socialist construction, by the life it builds freely under the leadership of the party, by the realities of our socialist homeland, have asserted themselves during the festival.

In conclusion, President Nicolae Ceausescu wishes fresh successes in the third "Song to Romania" national festival.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON SYRIAN VISIT

AU181942 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 18 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Romania's Council of Ministers sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressing profound gratitude for the results of the visit he paid, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the Syrian Arab Republic. The cable said the visit was a valuable contribution to developing Romania's relations with Syria and to promoting the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation between peoples and to continuously raising our country's prestige at the international level.

This new mission of peace and friendship, the cable reads, clearly emphasized the principled contents and the dynamic and constructive character of the foreign policy of the RCP and Socialist Romania, a policy that consistently promotes the development of all-round cooperation with all socialist countries, developing countries and all countries that have embarked upon the road of independent development.

Highly assessing Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's official friendly visit to Syria, which it considers a particularly important event in our country's international relations, Romania's Government endorses its results and pledges to firmly act to fully implement the provisions included in the documents signed. The government also assesses as particularly important the high-level meeting and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu in Turkey, something which will give impetus to relations between our countries and will deepen friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Turkish peoples.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ROBERT MUGABE, PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR ZANU

AU230835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2008 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/8/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu received on Wednesday Robert Mugabe, leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and co-leader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, now paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Dumitru Popa, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Constantin Vasiliu, deputy head of section at the C.C. of the R.C.P., attended the interview.

The guest addressed Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people warmest congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation, on behalf of the ZANU fighters, of the Patriotic Front and of the whole people of Zimbabwe. Referring to the recent meeting in Mozambique and the talks he had with the Romanian head of state during his visit to Africa, Robert Mugabe expressed his satisfaction for meeting Nicolae Ceausescu again, for having the possibility of visiting Romania and of participating in the great anniversary of the Romanian people. Robert Mugabe expressed deep gratitude to the Romanian people, to the Romanian Communist Party, to Nicolae Ceausescu personally for their active solidarity, for the political, diplomatic and material support to the just struggle of the Zimbabwe people for national and social emancipation, for attaining its ideals of independence and freedom, for self-reliant development on the road of economic and social progress.

Thanking for the congratulations, Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the militant solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party, of Socialist Romania with the righteous struggle of the Zimbabwe people and wished the ZANU fighters, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, the entire Zimbabwe people fresh successes in its fight for national independence, for the progressive, independent development of its homeland.

During the interview, stress was laid on the significance of strengthening the unity of all national, patriotic and progressive forces for the building of a really free and independent Zimbabwe. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of using all political and diplomatic means, negotiations included, as well as the armed fight for the attainment of the Zimbabwe people's aspirations for freedom, justice and progress.

High appreciation was given during the talk to the relations of friendship, militant solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and ZANU, and the wish was expressed to intensify these relations.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GREEK DEMOCRATIC CENTER PARTY DELEGATION

AU230846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/8/1979--On August 22, Nicolae Ceausescu received the delegation of the Democratic Centre Union Party of Greece, headed by Iannis Zigdhis, president of the union, visiting Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

During the interview, the good relations existing between the political organizations in Romania and Greece were mentioned and the wish was expressed to intensify these links, considering that the development of their collaboration contributes to the positive course of the multilateral relaions and cooperation between Romania and Greece, for the benefit of the continuous deepening of the links of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Greek peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

The exchange of views on problems of current international political situation highlighted the importance of developing cooperative relations with all the peoples in the Balkans, of settling the major problems confronting mankind in the interest of all peoples, of the cause of peace and international collaboration.

Stressed was the necessity to solve the Cyprus issue by negotiations, so that the peaceful coexistence of the two communities, Cyprus' integrity and independence be secured, a fact which would undoubtedly have a positive impact on the policy of collaboration and peace in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean, on the process of detente and security in Europe and worldwide.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES TO BREZHNEV ON AIR CRASH

AU221434 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 20 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow.

We have learned with deep sorrow of the tragic air crash that caused loss of human lives and I extend most heartfelt condolences on behalf of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania and myself, personally, to you and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Please extend our feelings of profound compassion to the bereaved families.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

ITALIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY'S BIASINI ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU231916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 23 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/8/1979--Oddo Biasini, political secretary of the Republican Party of Italy, arrived in Bucharest at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

CONGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 23 AUGUST

AU231918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 23 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/8/1979--Pierre Nze, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the People's Republic of Congo arrived in Bucharest on August 23 for an official visit to Romania.

The guest was welcomed by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, by other officials.

Also present were Emile Aurelien Bongouande, ambassador of the People's Republic of Congo, as well as ambassadors in Bucharest of other African countries.

ELENA CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SUDANESE WOMEN'S DELEGATION

AU230840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/8/1979--Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Wednesday received a delegation of the Sudanese Women's Union headed by Fatimah 'Abd al-Mahmud, secretary of the Sudanese Socialist Union for the Women's Activity, general secretary of the Sudanese Women's Union, visiting Romania at the invitation of the National Women's Council.

During the talks, evoked with satisfaction were the close friendship and collaboration relations between Romania and the Sudan and the mutual wish was voiced to deepen these links, to the benefit of both our peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding. It was pointed out that in promoting friendship and collaboration links between Romania and the Sudan, an important contribution is made by the women's organizations in the two countries, by contacts and delegation exchanges.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO UNCSTD IN VIENNA REPORTED

AU202006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 20 Aug 79 AU

[Report on President Nicolae Ceausescu's message to the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna--date of message not given]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/8/1979--The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development--the document reads--is held at a time when mankind faces particularly complex problems--political, economic, social--on the settlement of which the very future of mankind depends.

One of the saddest facts of our days is the division of the world into rich and poor countries. Likewise, the world economy is strongly marked by the economic and financial, raw material and energy crisis which brings about an accentuating economic and political instability, states of tension and conflict. The continuation of the arms race, the increase of military expenditures, which are heavy and painful burdens on the peoples' shoulders, contribute to a great extent to the aggravation of these phenomena.

Expressing ever more firmly their will to put an end to the policies of domination and inequity, of strength and dictate, the peoples declare for the establishment of new relations in international life meant to provide all states appropriate conditions for development, to guarantee a climate of understanding and collaboration, in the interest of each country, of peace and prosperity of all nations.

The broad promotion of science and technology, of the great achievements of contemporary knowledge has a decisive importance for the economic and social development of the peoples. Unfortunately, there still are in the world strong tendencies of monopolizing science and technology, of using them as an instrument of pressure and domination over the less developed countries and peoples, of interference in their internal affairs and of prejudicing their national independence and sovereignty. Likewise, a serious anomaly is the fact that a great part of the huge scientific potential available to mankind today keeps being used for intensifying the arms race, for producing mass destruction weapons, stimulating thus the policy of force, seriously endangering the people's independence and security, the world peace.

All these facts require most resolute actions of all the nations in the world for making science and technology become assets of the whole mankind. Everything possible must be done so that modern science and technology should serve the progress and the free, independent development of all peoples. Progress and national independence, science and peace are inseparable. The achievements of science and technology must serve the higher capitalization of the national riches of the peoples, of the lagging ones in particular. Science and technology must serve the cause of detente, understanding and fruitful cooperation among nations, the security of all peoples.

That is why one of the most pressing imperatives of our days is to act for the building of a new international economic order and, in this framework, for an equitable international scientific and technological cooperation which should actually guarantee the free access of each and every people to the achievements of modern science, the unhampered transfer of technologies to all countries, to the developing countries in particular.

Romania considers it necessary that actions should be undertaken for securing a broad and unhampered circulation of scientific information as well as for developing the transfer of technology and granting proper technical assistance to all states, to the developing countries in the first place. In view of attaining these important objectives, Romania suggests the setting up of an international center which should rally the worldwide efforts and organize adequate actions to this end.

In the conditions of an amplifying world energy and oil crisis, we consider it necessary that an active international cooperation should be achieved in view of discovering and turning to best account new energy sources as well as of putting them on advantageous terms, at the disposal of all countries. Close cooperation should also develop in geological surveyings, in capitalizing raw materials, the requirements of the whole population on the globe being thus met.

Of special significance is the streamlining of research work towards using to advantage wide areas of the planet and raising the soil productivity so that agriculture can intensively develop and the food problem be solved in better conditions.

Taking into account the complex problems of the economic and social development of the lagging states, we consider it necessary that research centres per geographical areas should be set up to study and solve problems concerning the organization of the socio-economic life, the communication means and other important sectors, with a view to speeding up the progress of these states. Both researchers of the developing countries and scientists of the advanced countries, with traditions in science and technology, should work in these centres.

Since, in the decades to come, science and technology are to play a decisive role in the development of states on the road of modern civilization, ever larger means should be allotted to research work. That is why Romania considers it necessary that military expenditures should be cut down and an important part of them be used for the development of scientific and technological research, for the socioeconomic progress and higher welfare of the peoples. The activity of experts, the material and human scientific research forces must be directed to the same end. Thus, science can fulfill its highly humanistic mission, becoming an instrument of attaining the aspirations and ideals of man, of the whole mankind.

We consider that the United Nations has a special role and lofty responsibility in this respect and hence, the setting up of an intergovernment body within it to coordinate the cooperation in science and technology would be useful.

Romania acts most firmly for the extension of research work to all domains, enhances her contribution to enriching the patrimony of scientific and technical thinking of the whole mankind, participates ever more broadly in the international scientific collaboration, on an equal footing. As part of her collaboration with the developing countries, Romania cooperates with them for having a scientific and technological groundwork of their own and for training cadres, grants them scientific and technological assistance for their faster progress.

Wishing that this important meeting of the United Nations be a fresh and important moment in strengthening international cooperation, in enhancing the role and contribution of modern science and technology to the independent economic development of all countries, of the developing countries primarily, to a faster manysided progress of the whole mankind, I address once again wishes of full success to the conference, the message reads in conclusion.

GROUP OF 77 MINISTERIAL MEETING ISSUES DECLARATION IN BUCHAREST

AU171845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 17 Aug 79 AU

["Bucharest Declaration on Science and Technology for Development Adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/8/1979--The ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 that took place in Bucharest, on 16 and 17 August 1979, noted that the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development is being convened at a crucial moment in history. In spite of the great achievements of science and technology, the world is characterized by inequalities of great magnitude that continue to grow. Although these inequalities exist in all fields of international economic relations, they are especially acute in the field of science and technology. This situation is reflected in the state of scientific and technological dependence that the developing countries are subjected to and which is a main element of their economic dependency. It is in order to redress this situation that the international community has agreed on the necessity for the early establishment of the new international economic order, negotiations for which, regretfully, have made no real progress, despite the best efforts of the developing countries. This conference is an integral part of the efforts undertaken by the international community to ensure that science and technology achieve the goals and objectives of the new international economic order.

An overwhelming proportion of work and resources in science and technology are concentrated in developed countries and, of these, a large fraction is devoted to military purposes. The developing countries are alarmed that science and technology are being employed in this manner, to the extent of endangering the very existence of human civilization.

Science and technology must become a fundamental resource for increasing production, for the rational and efficient use of raw materials and energy, for preserving and improving the environment and for enhancing the quality of life. To achieve these, the ability to harness modern science and technology is essential. This demands free and full access to scientific and technical knowledge, discoveries and innovations. Most important, science and technology must become a basic component and an integral part of the economic policy and development programmes of the developing countries.

In view of the above, the ministerial meeting declares:

The development of the scientific and technological capacity of developing countries depends primarily on their own efforts. The developing countries affirm their determination to intensify their efforts in this regard. At the same time, international co-operation can, and should play an important part in this process. For this, global and fundamental structural changes are required in the existing distribution of scientific and technological capacities in the world, in order to ensure increased participation by the developing countries in the quest for new scientific and technological knowledge and its adaption, utilization and dissemination in pursuance of the new international economic order. Such changes should include, in particular, the elimination of the monopolistic conditions in the international flow of technology, as well as the restructuring of the existing international legal framework for the transfer of technology in compliance with the goals and aspirations of the developing countries, and also enabling the participation of the developing countries in financing mechanisms set up for scientific and technological development.

The developing countries recognize the necessity and special importance of developing and diversifying the economic, technical and scientific co-operation among themselves, and of expanding mutual assistance and mutually advantageous co-operation in many fields bilateral and multilateral, in accordance, in particular, with the Kuwait declaration and Buenos Aires plan of action on technical cooperation among devoloping countries, in order to strengthen their individual and collective self-reliance and their international solidarity and unity of action.

In pursuance of the above mentioned objectives, the ministerial meeting solemnly affirms its total adherence to the programme of action put forward by the Group of 77 to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. The implementation of this should, inter alia, lead to the strengthening of the endogenous capacity of the developing countries, international scientific and technological co-operation that inspires trust and confidence, full access to scientific and technological knowledge, unimpeded transfer to technology on terms that are non-exploitative, a harmonized United Nations policy on science and technology, an institutional framework in the United Nations system, and the setting-up of financial mechanism to provide the necessary resources, to ensure meaningful implementation of the programme of action, and special measures in favour of the least developed, land-locked, island, and the most seriously affected developing countries. All states should adopt this said programme of action.

Practical measures should be undertaken to support the cause of national liberation of peoples and territories under foreign occupation, control and domination, racism and racial discrimination, to enable them also to benefit from the application of science and technology for their development.

The ministerial meeting reaffirms the will of the Group of 77 to work on a constructive basis with a sense of urgency to make a success of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and calls upon other members of the UN to co-operate closely with them in this endeavor. These efforts will have to continue beyond the conference in the years ahead to achieve the new international economic order.

SCIENTEIA ON ROMANIA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LD211340 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/8/1979--In the series of articles devoted to the major objectives of the Romanian foreign policy, SCINTEIA of August 21 deals with Romania's active contribution to the democratization of international life.

In the conception of the RCP and of the Romanian state, the leading Bucharest newspaper writes in its today's issue, the plenary, active and real participation in the international life is a sacred right and a duty of honour of each and every state.

A right by virtue of which each state can have multilateral relations with the other states, can benefit by the advantages of collaboration, can have its say and defend its interests in international organizations and meetings. From this right logically derives the need, permanently stressed by Romania, for receptivity to be manifested to all the standpoints, for decisions to reflect everyone's legitimate interests as no state can be impose the decisions of a forum which it did not attend, or decisions take against its will. [paragraph as received]

But participation is also a duty as all nations are equally interested in building peace and developing collaboration and therefore each and every one is responsible for the attainment of these desiderata.

Showing that the complex problems confronting mankind at present cannot be solved by a small group of countries, by one or another group of states, SCINTEIA writes: the [few words indistinct] that in the light of historical experience the indentification of just, viable solutions calls for broad debates in the spirit of full equality, for the contribution and initiative of all the states of the world, irrespective of their social system, size or potential, for good will and consensus. In this connection Romania attaches special importance to the U.N., to the other international organizations which provide the most favourable frame for all states to have their say. It is through the partipation of all states that genuinely judicious, lasting and viable solutions can be ensured. That is why democratization is also a prerequisite for resolving the major issues of present-day world.

Certainly, Romania does not ignore the important role the big powers, due to their potential and influence, play--and are called to play--in ensuring peace and international collaboration. She also takes into account the fact that in the world, besides the big capitalist powers, there are also big socialist states and she always points to their particular role in the promotion of new democratic relations, in the settlement of the main problems of today's world, in [word indistinct] of peoples, of peace.

At the same time Romania stresses consistently the particularly important role and responsibility of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and non-aligned countries which make up the overwhelming majority of the states of the world.

After mentioning that concomitantly with the assertion of positive tendencies towards peaceful coexistence, understanding and collaboration, manifest are also negative phenomena, attempts at interfering in the home affairs of other states, redividing the world into zones of influence and domination, artificially maintaining conflicts and litigations, aspects of the policy of strength, pressures on and threats at the small and medium-sized countries, SCINTEIA writes: In these conditions, the joint interest of these countries is more evident in achieving a new policy of solving international problems by peaceful, negotiated, democratic means through the contribution of all the nations of the world. The promotion of this joint interest is the outcome of the ever more active, firm and combative stand of these countries in the international political life, of their steadily strengthening solidarity.

Starting precisely from this requirement, Romania, a developing socialist country belonging to the category of small and medium-sized countries, pursues a dynamic policy, is present and active wherever vital problems for the peoples' destiny, for mankind's future are debated. The relations she develops with all states, the activity she carries on as full member of the "Group of 77" of the developing countries and as invited guest to the non-aligned countries' movement, the steady underlining of the importance of consolidating their unity of action, her initiatives and various proposals (?presented) to international bodies are meant to dynamize the democratization of interstate relations, to enhance each state's role and responsibility in international life.

Romania, the article in SCINTEIA reads in conclusion, is firmly determined to further act along this line so that, through the concerted efforts of all states, steps should be made in promoting a new policy of full equality and respect, of equitably solving all major issues facing mankind, of attaining the aspirations for freedom, peace and progress of all peoples.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI ARTICLE ON FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES

AU231520 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 35, 23 Aug 79 pp 4, 5 AU

[Article by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei: "Socialist Romania: An Active, Principled and Creative Foreign Policy"]

[Text] On the 35th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation, the Romanian people--through the outstanding achievements in the country's comprehensive development, in building the new system and in raising their own material and intellectual living standard--present the world with convincing proof of the meaning of the utilization of the energy and creative capacity of a people which is free from domination and exploitation, master of its own destiny and firmly engaged in attaining profound and great revolutionary changes under the leadership of its communist party, always aimed at insuring man's happiness, well-being and fulfillment.

In the mind and heart of the world's peoples, Romania appears as a peace-loving state which is resolutely against the old imperialist and colonialist policy, consistently promotes international detente, understanding and cooperation, unabatedly defends the inalienable right of peoples to independently decide their own fate and enthusiastically promotes the ideals of freedom, national independence and socioeconomic progress.

Drawn up and substantiated by the party and its secretary general and part and parcel of the RCP program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism, our party-state foreign policy is rooted in the durability and dynamism of the domestic development, is based on the unflinching unity of all the people, embodies the unity of the people's interests and aspirations, derives from and reflects the requirements of social progress and meets the key demands of contemporary social development.

In a complex and uneasy world marked by powerful contradictions and characterized by great social and national changes, Romania's foreign policy has acquired the supreme virtue of actually being confirmed by life as a result of its scientific substantiation on the basis of dialectical and historical materialism and its ability always to find historically valid solutions and answers to the problems of contemporary development and the devious course of international life.

Through his great competence and the great prestige he enjoys in the world and through his untiring actions, carried out in a spirit of firm principledness and unflinching attachment to the cause of peace, socialism and international cooperation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has made and is making a priceless contribution to concretely resolving the problems facing mankind and to building a better and more just world, a world of a new kind of international relations based on equality of rights and responsibility and aimed at insuring the progress, well-being and happiness of all peoples.

The firmness and consistency with which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presents and promotes the interests of the fatherland and of the cause of socialism, peace and understanding between peoples, his profound knowledge of international events and phenomena and of realities in various countries and all parts of the world, his broad dialog with heads of state and government, with party chiefs and with representatives of all kinds of political forces throughout the world, his analytical capability and the mobilizing force of his political conclusions and options--all these qualities have determined that Romania's foreign policy enjoys great influence and have made it a great reference element, thus insuring that our fatherland now enjoys a prestige in the world as it has never enjoyed before.

To the pride of all our people, our fatherland's name, surrounded by esteem, regard and consideration, is indissolubly connected with the name of the party secretary general and the country's president, who is considered one of the most prominent personalities among the great political leaders of the contemporary era.

Consistently militating to assert the new and eliminate all that is old and outdated, the thinking and activity of our party and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have mapped out and continue to do so, within the framework of a continuous drafting process, the lasting guidelines of the Romanian foreign policy, in the light of an original and comprehensive concept about the world, in the context of contemporary realities and future prospects.

The exceptionally important conclusion presented in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech of 3 August 1978 concerning the conflict between the two main trends of the contemporary world was confirmed both by new victories attained by peoples engaged in the struggle for independence and freedom and by the intensification--under conditions of the aggravation of the economic, oil and energy crisis--of the struggle to win or consolidate spheres of influence and domination, something which has also resulted in the proliferation of attempts to divide the developing and nonalined countries and to weaken the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces.

Romania has resolutely promoted and continues to promote a new concept about the bases of peace and the directions in which efforts should be concentrated in order to attain genuine security for all nations and to facilitate fruitful cooperation between them.

In Romania's opinion the establishment of a new system of international relations presupposes strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and nonuse of force and the threat of force. Romania proceeds from the reality that, only under conditions of peace and cooperation can the peoples devote their energy to socioeconomic development and raising the civilization level. Each country's development and the prospering of their people are primarily the result of their own efforts, which objectively must be completed by an active presence in the international division of labor and the exchange of material and intellectual assets, something which requires a development of relations with other states, particularly trade exchanges and economic cooperation, a key element of modern international relations.

In this spirit, Romania actively participates in international life by broadly developing economic, political and cultural-scientific relations with all countries. The scope of its diplomatic and consular relations--with 131 states, compared with 63 in 1965--but particularly the quality of its comprehensive ties, demonstrate Romania's contribution to promote international cooperation and the new principles of relations and consolidating detente and peace in the world.

In their foreign policy, the RCP and Socialist Romania unswervingly give priority to continuously developing relations of cooperation and friendship with all socialist countries and firmly act to attain the unity and solidarity of all socialist countries and to increase the influence and prestige of socialism in the world. A basic guideline of Romania's foreign policy is to expand relations with the developing and nonalined countries. That is an organic part and parcel of Romania's policy of broad international opening. It takes into account the role of small and medium-sized countries and represents a form of strengthening solidarity on the basis of the platform of the overall struggle against imperialist and colonialist policy, for the cause of independence and freedom of peoples and for building a new economic and political system in the world. In the spirit of peaceful coexistence, Romania develops relations of cooperation with the developed capitalist countries and all states, regardless of their social system.

Consistently speaking out and militating for eliminating the hotbeds of conflict and war through political means and considering that nothing justifies foreign interference, particularly armed interference in domestic affairs of other peoples, Romania acts to eliminate force and the threat of force from international relations. That is all the more important now, when the latest developments have shown that when the path of peaceful negotiations was chosen for resolving contentious problems, ways and means were found to reestablish normal relations of understanding and goodneighborliness, or at least the tension was reduced. The escalation of conflicts by resorting to the force of arms and military intervention did not lead and could not have led to resolving misunderstandings; on the contrary it led to their sharpening, which meant that sooner or later the parties involved had to fall back on the path of political negotiations--something which should have been from the very beginning the logical and realistic way--the only one capable of insuring a lasting solution of problems in the spirit of mutual understanding and in the cause of international peace and security.

Having a global outlook about the great problems facing contemporary mankind and believing in frontally tackling the actions on which the consolidation of detente and the adoption of efficient steps toward strengthening world security and peace depend to a large extent, Romania consistently speaks out and acts for adopting concrete measures to halt the arms race and proceed to attaining disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, a key prerequisite for freeing mankind from the nightmare of a destructive war. It speaks out in favor of directing the huge material means that nowadays are devoted to manufacturing and improving military arsenals, along the natural road of developing human civilization and for allocating a part of the funds resulting from the reduction of military budgets to assisting lagging countries.

Our party-state concept of peace is based on the need and possibility to broadly mobilize all advanced, progressive and democratic forces to fulfill mankind's great causes in the interest of people, namely the establishment of a lasting system of security and cooperation in Europe; the adoption of efficient measures for mulitary disengagement and overall disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; the elimination of underdevelopment; the establishment of a new international economic system based on full equality; and the political resolution, through peaceful means alone, of all contentious problems and conflicts. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's entire thinking is permeated by boundless trust in the wisdom and ability of peoples to demand the necessary changes, to make them possible and achieve them. Hence, our party recognizes the objective and historically decisive character of increasing the role of peoples in promoting the new trend in international life. Hence, our party recognizes the subjective factor of the masses' awareness and political maturity in implementing their will and aspirations for independent development, peace and progress.

Proceeding from our own experience in building ever stronger bases to the process of deepening socialist democracy, primarily by harmoniously developing all the country's regions--something which is established in the current 5-year plan by a minimum volume of industrial production for each county and in the next 5-year plan by a minimum production per capita--Romania considers that a key requirement for democratizing international life, which presupposes the equal participation of all states, is the reduction of the economic gap between developed and developing countries, the elimination of economic underdevelopment and the establishment of a new economic system.

Our party and state are noted for their persevering and original contribution to solving all great, contemporary problems; they present comprehensive action programs, take concrete initiatives, make constructive proposals and advance realistic and highly receptive ideas, all deriving from a spirit of responsibility toward our own people and all mankind.

Socialist Romania believes that a key target is the consistent activity to strengthen the solidarity and action unity of all revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces and to mobilize the peoples in the struggle for consolidating the course toward detente, for peace and cooperation among nations and for socialism and democracy in the world. The conviction that the peoples are able to insure, through united action, the triumph of the policy of peace, cooperation and understanding instills revolutionary substance and profound optimism into the entire foreign activity of our fatherland.

LUMEA COMMENTARY ON COOPERATION WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU231947 Bucharest LUMEA No 35 in Romanian 23 Aug 79 pp 10, 11 AU

[Vasile Sandru article: "The Comprehensive Development of Relations of Friendship and Cooperation With All Socialist Countries"]

[Excerpts] Tackling the complex issue of relations among socialist countries from the viewpoint of scientific socialism, as well as the most diverse social, national, historical and economic realities prevailing in the socialist world, which is in continuous and dynamic expansion, the RCP and its Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have determined the key and decisive factors capable of insuring the continuous development of Romania's relations with all those countries, in accordance with the interests of each socialist nation and of the overall cause of socialism. Those factors are: in relations between socialist countries, strict and unswerving observation of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, complete elimination of force and the threat of force, and respect for each people's right to freely decide its destiny and socioeconomic development road.

In the speech delivered on 3 August 1978, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that, along with great achievements, there are also a number of noteworthy economic problems in the socialist countries and that one must take into account the fact that the effects of the economic crisis do not stop at the borders of the socialist countries. Later developments have confirmed the topicality of those assessments and the correctness of our party secretary general's appeal that all socialist countries should take joint action to rapidly resolve those fundamental problems. The economic situations facing the socialist countries--the marked reduction of the economic development rate of some of them, the trends toward rapid price increases because of inflation in the non-socialist world and the need to change economic structures because of the energy crisis and so forth--require that the socialist countries unite their efforts to solve those problems, develop mutual cooperation and collaboration and strengthen solidarity and comradely mutual assistance.

The urgent nature of those problems emphasizes the need to intensify efforts to overcome differences and solve contentious problems among socialist states, so that each socialist country's material and human forces and resources be entirely devoted to socioeconomic development.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON ANDREW YOUNG RESIGNATION

AU231523 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Milan Milivojevic commentary: "After the Departure of the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations: Forced Resignation"]

[Text] The resignation of Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, does not set a precedent in American political and diplomatic practice, but it is quite indicative for at least two essential reasons. On the one hand it indicates there is a very slow thaw in American Middle East views, and on the other it demonstrates once again the inglorious influence of the strong pro-Israeli lobby in the public life of the United States.

The background of Young's resignation is quite clear. At the end of July, in the residence of the Kuwaiti ambassador in New York, he met Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi, PLO representative to the United Nations. On that occasion the two did not stay within the limits of conventional courtesies but talked about the forthcoming meeting of the Security Council (on 23 August) which will be devoted to the debate on the Palestinian problem.

Pressure

That "semiofficial exchange of views" became known to the Israelis and they sounded the alarm. According to a "solemn promise" by Washington to Tel Aviv, the Americans will not negotiate with the PLO under any condition and Israel saw in Young's move a serious violation of that promise. Rumors have been heard recently about the possibilities of not really a change but a gradual evolution in American and Palestinian positions through certain corrections of the PLO attitude toward Israel as a state (within the context of UN resolution 242 on Middle East) and Washington's opening a dialog with the PLO.

The development of events which resulted in Young's resignation shows that the pro-Israel views prevail heavily on American Middle East policy, and because of this, certain processes were not only "frozen" but even turned back. A rigid and uncompromising attitude of Israel vis-a-vis the PLO would be an unfortunate brake even on such a policy as Kissinger's "step-by-step" diplomacy in its day, and it is an almost insurmountable obstacle for Young's pragmatic views.

However, it would be wrong to say that Israel's position has been demonstrated merely by the "Young affair." The extreme positions of Tel Aviv regarding the Palestinians are too well known to expect anything better from an administration whose prime minister "attained fame" in 1948 during the Palestine war as a prominent member of an Israeli terrorist organization which had a great share in crimes committed against the Palestinian people. However, it is incomprehensible that currently a group in the United States, well known as a pro-Israel lobby, can have such an inviolable influence on the determination of the degree of American "compassion" for Israel.

The American "Israeli Syndrome" has frequently suffered blows in the UN palace in New York from several sides, particularly from the ranks of the nonalined countries, which always unequivocally pointed out that the key to the solution of the Middle East crisis lies in the Palestinian problem--or rather in recognizing the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and in recognizing the Palestinians and their right to their own state. Finally, the Israeli share in Young's resignation seriously endangers even a separate solution such as the Camp David agreements.

The departure of Andrew Young from the American and world political scene also means a loss of some valuable points by Carter's administration and Jimmy Carter himself. On the domestic scene, Young's resignation has caused a number of protests by progressive U.S. forces and especially among the Negro population, which has shown that an important "safety valve" has been closed. In the foreign political field, a good opportunity for "sounding" actions through unofficial or semiofficial ways has been prevented.

Assessments

It should be stressed that Andrew Young showed a considerable amount of enthusiasm in such activities, which could provide him with the epithet of "enfant terrible" of American diplomacy. His publicly expressed assessments of various international events and processes, beginning with Africa and ranging through Asia and Latin America to the Middle East, precisely because they were devoid of diplomatic and protocol plastic wrappings, provided Washington with certain diplomatic advantages or at least possibilities for different interpretations, which is never bad for a superpower.

Finally, the loss of Andrew Young can have another unfavorable dimension for Jimmy Carter when one considers that the American presidential election year is approaching.

CARTER SENDS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT TITO

LD221816 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--U.S. President Jimmy Carter has sent a message to Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, through the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade.

The message relates to topical questions of international relations and U.S. views in this connection, and also to the development of bilateral cooperation.

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT CABRAL ENDS VISIT

LD232123 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, August 23 (TANJUG)--After a several-day rest in Yugoslavia at the invitation of President Tito, Guinea President Luis Cabral today left for Italy.

The Guinean president toured a number of tourist centers and work organizations in Yugoslavia and had talks with Yugoslav President Tito.

LCY SECRETARY DRAGOSAVAC MEETS FRG FOREIGN MINISTER

AU211958 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Text] TANJUG--Zagreb, 16 August--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, met Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor, foreign minister and chairman of the Free Democratic Party in Zagreb this afternoon. On this occasion they discussed bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council, and others.

LCY EXECUTIVE SECRETARY DRULOVIC RECEIVES XINHUA DIRECTOR

AU211952 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Text] TANJUG--Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received Zeng Tao, XINHUA director, his wife and associates yesterday.

The talk held dealt with socioeconomic development and problems of Yugoslavia and the PRC. Yu Lixuan, charge d'affaires of the PRC Embassy in Yugoslavia, and Pero Ivacic, TANJUG director, participated in the talk.

TITO SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO PRESIDENT OF CONGO

AU161536 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Aug 79 AU

[Text] TANJUG-- Belgrade, 14 August--President of the Republic and President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of the Congo:

"On the occasion of the anniversary of the Congolese revolution, it is with great satisfaction that I send to you, on behalf of the people of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, warm greetings and wishes for the constant progress of the friendly Congolese people. I am pleased that I am able to note a positive development of relations and cooperation between our two friendly and nonalined countries. I am convinced that these relations will continue to strengthen, thus contributing to the realization of the principles and goals of the policy of nonalinement, international relations based on equal footing and peace in the world."

LCY COMMISSIONS RELEASE DATA ON ADMISSION TO LCY IN ARMY

AU232013 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2090 16 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[D.J. report]

[Excerpts] Every eighth new LCY member is admitted into the army. That is a very interesting fact when one bears in mind that the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army represents only 1/17th of the LCY.

The League of Communists in the army has a faster "rate" of rejuvenation than the Yugoslav average. The young men, newly admitted to the ranks of communists, account for 25 percent of the overall number of members of the League of Communists in the army, while in the LCY they account for 10 percent. The number of those who leave the party organization in the barracks is on the average much smaller than outside them. For every member of the League of Communists who leaves the party ranks in the Yugoslav People's Army, there are 118 newly admitted members, while the Yugoslav ratio is 1 to 15.

The LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army is increasing nearly 10 times faster than in other organizations in the country. That organization is also the youngest organization of the League of Communists: Nearly half of communists are less than 27 years old as compared with a third in the LCY. Also, half of the communists in the army have been admitted to the party since 1973. Briefly, every other communist in uniform is young both in years and in the length of his party membership.

The aforementioned data is based on recently published reports of the commissions for development of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Committee of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army for last year.

The military schools have recently ended their school year. All lieutenants graduating from military academies hold party cards, while some 80 percent of young officers who finished secondary army schools for units are communists. Therefore, it is no exaggeration to say that the military schools have become "Red universities," in which a struggle for communist officers by conviction is consistently waged and won. However, the situation is not the same in the schools for reserve officers, from which a relatively small number of communists still come. There are several reasons for that and some of which are outside the schools.

The presidium of the Committee of the League of Communists in the Army particularly discussed the policy of admission to the League of Communists. Judging by figures, the rejuvenation of the party ranks in recent years has been very favorable. Nonetheless, it was found here and there that some young communists in the army were admitted rather hastily.

Those warnings, judging by the report for last year, also had their repercussions. Some 3,000 fewer new members were admitted to the League of Communists than in 1977. However, that is not considered a "drop," but rather "a mean value," which is perhaps even better than the one reached in the "record year" of admissions. The presidium stressed that the "rate" of admission to the party must be retained. In that connection, it is constantly necessary to bear in mind two things: good preparation in the units for admission to the League of Communists and constant monitoring in the field of what kind of boys return from the army with a party card.

MACEDONIAN COST OF LIVING INCREASE TO STAY BELOW 20 PERCENT

LD231414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--The Macedonian Executive Council and the assemblies of 34 municipalities of this republic have come to an agreement on implementing the prices policy up to the end of this year. Today they signed an agreement on the amendments and addenda to the agreement on prices of products and services within the competence of the republic and the municipalities.

The participants to the agreement are obliged to adopt, within their sphere of competence, the appropriate regulations on fixing a prices ceiling, or maintaining the level of 3 August this year. In accordance with the established policy of economic stabilization, the participants in the agreement will be obliged to insure, before the end of this year, that prices of industrial products increase to a maximum of 20.5 percent; of services within the competence of the municipalities up to 15 percent; and retail prices and living costs up to 19 percent.

These increases are in relation to December 1978.

KOSOVO LEADERS IN KACANIK DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT, NONALINEMENT

AU222116 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Kacanik--Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, visited Kacanik yesterday.

They attended a session of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists which discussed certain problems of the socioeconomic development, the political situation and the activity of the League of Communists in this Kosovo commune.

Fadilj Hodza and Mahmut Bakali visited the Lepenac lime and stone industry and had talks with representatives of the work collective on the operations and development plans of this basic organization of associated labor.

Fadilj Hodza addressed the political aktiv of the Kacanik commune yesterday and spoke about topical political problems in our country and about international relations and in this connection he particularly referred to the preparations for the forthcoming meeting of the nonalined countries in Havana.

TITO APPOINTS ADMIRAL KOSTIC AS NEW MILITARY ADJUTANT

AU212000 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Text] TANJUG--Brioni, 15 August--Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, has appointed Rear Adm Zvonimir Kostic to be his adjutant.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF SENDS GREETINGS TO BORDER UNITS

AU161541 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Aug 79 p 14 AU

[Text] TANJUG--Belgrade, 14 August--Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, has sent the following message of greetings to soldiers and officers of the Border Units of the Yugoslav People's Army:

"Dear comrades: On the occasion of 15 August--the Day of the Border Units--I send to all soldiers and officers most cordial greetings and best wishes. Continuing the shining traditions of the KNOJ [the Corps of National Defense of Yugoslavia], you are awaiting the 35th anniversary of the Border Units with great results achieved in securing the state border.

"You are celebrating this year's holiday in the year of the jubilees of the LCY, the SKOJ [the Union of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia] and the revolutionary trade unions, with significant results achieved in strengthening combat readiness, in consolidating moral-political unity and in building the collectives of border posts.

"The present generations of border guards remember with pride the courage, self-sacrifice and devotion which soldiers and officers of the KNOJ and the Border Units demonstrated in performing their complex and responsible tasks. Preserve, nurture and further develop the revolutionary traditions of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and constantly strengthen brotherhood and unity, because this is demanded from you by the working people and citizens and Supreme Commander Comrade Tito."

"I wish much more success in your further work on your responsible tasks."